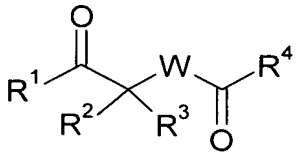
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

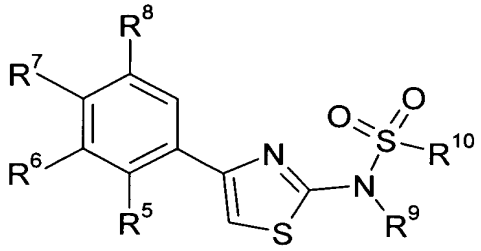
1. (Currently Amended) ~~Use of at least one compound that inhibits kynurenine 3-hydroxylase, for the preparation of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment of~~ A method for preventing or treating diabetes ~~and its complications, by inhibition of kynurenine 3-hydroxylase~~ or a complication thereof comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound that inhibits kynurenine 3-hydroxylase.

2. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to Claim 1, ~~in which the medicament is for the prevention and/or treatment of~~ wherein non-insulin-dependent diabetes ~~and its complications~~ or a complication thereof is treated or prevented.

3. (Currently Amended) ~~Use according to Claim 1, in which the compound corresponds to the general~~ A method for preventing or treating diabetes or a complication thereof comprising administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of a compound of formula (I) or ~~to the general~~ formula (II):



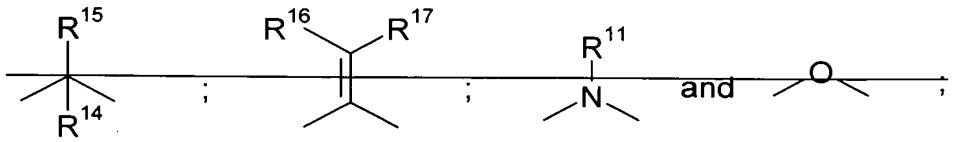
(I)

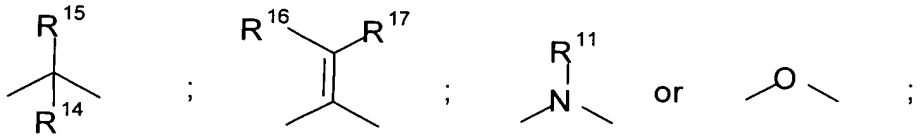


(II)

in which:

- W represents a divalent radical ~~chosen from the following radicals:~~





- R^1 represents a ~~radical chosen from~~ linear or branched alkyl containing ~~from~~ 1 to 14 carbon atoms ~~and~~ or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical ~~and~~ or a heteroaryl radical;
- R^2 is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^3 is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^2 and R^3 together ~~also possibly forming a group~~ can form $=CR^{16}R^{17}$; or alternatively together ~~forming~~ form, with the carbon atom that bears them, a cycloalkyl radical or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^4 is ~~chosen from~~ hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$, $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$, linear or branched alkyl containing ~~from~~ 1 to 14 carbon atoms ~~and~~ or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, ~~and~~ or a nitro, cyano, hydroxyl, trifluoromethyl, alkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl or aryl radical;

the radicals R^5 and R^6, ~~on the one hand,~~ or R^6 and R^7, ~~on the other hand,~~ may ~~also~~ form, together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached, a benzene ring optionally substituted by one or more groups, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are a halogen atom, a trifluoromethyl, cyano or nitro radical, an alkyl radical ~~and~~ or an alkoxy radical;

- R^9 represents hydrogen or an alkyl radical;
- R^{10} is ~~chosen from~~ an alkyl, an aryl ~~and~~ or a heteroaryl radical;
- R^{12} and $R^{12'}$, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen,~~ independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively R^{12} and $R^{12'}$ may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are ~~chosen~~, independently of each

other, ~~from~~ nitrogen, oxygen ~~and~~ or sulfur, ~~the~~ said heterocyclic radical also optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more ~~chemical~~ groups, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical ~~and~~ or trifluoromethyl;

- R^{13} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$ radical;
- R^{14} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;

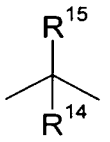
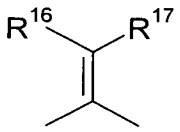
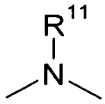
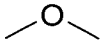
R^{14} may ~~also~~ form a bond with R^2, thus forming a double bond between the carbon atoms respectively bearing the substituents R^{14} and R^2; or alternatively R^{14} forms, with R^2 and with the carbon atoms that bear them, a ring containing a total of 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 carbon atoms, among which 1, 2 or 3 may be replaced with ~~an atom chosen from~~ nitrogen, oxygen ~~and~~ or sulfur, ~~the~~ said ring ~~possibly~~ optionally comprising one or more unsaturations in the form of (a) double bond(s), and being optionally substituted by one or more radicals, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are oxo, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl ~~and~~ or alkylcarbonyloxy;

- R^{15} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyloxy, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclyloxy, alkylthio, alkenylthio, alkynylthio, arylthio, cycloalkylthio, heteroarylthio, heterocyclylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^{14} and R^{15} also ~~possibly forming~~ optionally form, together with the carbon atom that bears them, a cycloalkyl radical or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^{16} and R^{17}, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, an alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or cycloalkyl radical ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical; or alternatively
- R^{16} and R^{17} form, together with the carbon atom that bears them, a cycloalkyl radical or a heterocyclic radical; and
- R^{11} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl radical, ~~and any~~ or a protecting group for an amine function;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;
~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; ~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

4. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to Claim 3, ~~in which the compound belongs to the general~~ wherein a compound of formula (I) is administered.

5. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to ~~Claim 1~~ Claim 4, in which the compound of ~~the general~~ formula (I) has the following characteristics, taken separately or in combination:

- W represents a divalent radical chosen from the following radicals:  ;  ;  and  ;
- R^1 represents a ~~radical chosen from~~ linear or branched alkyl containing ~~from~~ 1 to 14 carbon atoms ~~and~~ or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical ~~and~~ or a heteroaryl radical;
- R^2 is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl ~~and~~ or aryl;
- R^3 is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkylthio ~~and~~ or aryl;
- R^2 and R^3 together ~~also possibly forming a group~~ optionally form $=CR^{16}R^{17}$;
- R^4 is ~~chosen from~~ hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$, $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$, linear or branched alkyl containing from 1 to 14 carbon atoms ~~and~~ or an optionally substituted, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^{12} and $R^{12'}$, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical;
- R^{13} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$

or -N(R^{12})OR^{13} radical;

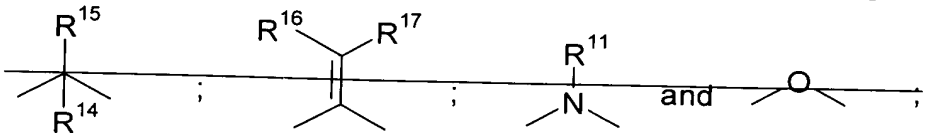
- R^{14} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryl ~~and~~ or arylalkyl; R^{14} ~~may also form~~ optionally forms a bond with R^2, thus forming a double bond between the carbon atoms respectively bearing the substituents R^{14} and R^2; or alternatively R^{14} forms, with R^2 and with the carbon atoms that bear them, a ring containing a total of 3, 4, 5 or 6 carbon atoms, among which 1, 2 or 3 may be replaced with ~~an atom chosen from~~ nitrogen ~~and~~ or oxygen, ~~the~~ said ring ~~possibly~~ optionally comprising one or more unsaturations in the form of (a) double bond(s), and being optionally substituted by one or more radicals, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are oxo, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl ~~and~~ or alkylcarbonyloxy;
- R^{15} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxy, alkylthio ~~and~~ or aryl;
- R^{16} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl or aryl radical;
- R^{17} represents a hydrogen atom; and
- R^{11} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen ~~and any~~ or a protecting group for an amine function;

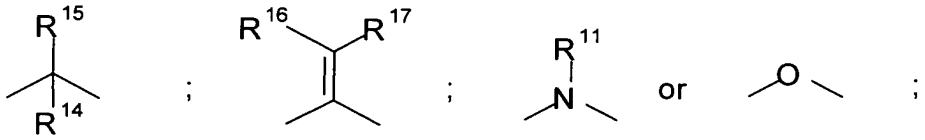
~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; ~~and the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

6. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to ~~Claim 1, in which the compound belongs to the family (Ia) of the general formula (I) in which:~~ Claim 4, wherein

- W represents a divalent radical ~~chosen from the following radicals:~~





- R^1 represents a ~~radical chosen from~~ linear or branched alkyl containing ~~from~~ 1 to 14 carbon atoms ~~and~~ or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical ~~and~~ or a heteroaryl radical;
- R^2 is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^3 is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^2 and R^3 together ~~also possibly forming a group~~ optionally form $=CR^{16}R^{17}$, or alternatively ~~forming~~ form, together with the carbon atom that bears them, a cycloalkyl radical or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^4 is ~~chosen from~~ hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$, $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$, linear or branched alkyl containing ~~from~~ 1 to 14 carbon atoms and optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, heteroaryl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^{12} and $R^{12'}$, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen and an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively R^{12} and $R^{12'}$ may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ nitrogen, oxygen ~~and~~ or sulfur, ~~the~~ said heterocyclic radical also optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more chemical groups, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical ~~and~~ or trifluoromethyl;
- R^{13} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$ radical;
- R^{14} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;

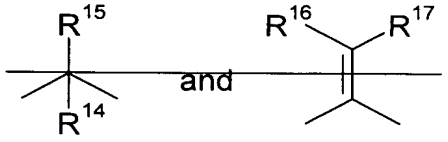
R^{14} ~~may also form~~ optionally forms a bond with R^2, thus forming a double bond between the carbon atoms respectively bearing the substituents R^{14} and R^2; or alternatively R^{14} forms, with R^2 and with the carbon atoms that bear them, a ring containing a total of 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 carbon atoms, among which 1, 2 or 3 may be replaced with ~~an atom chosen from~~ nitrogen, oxygen ~~and~~ or sulfur, ~~the~~ said ring ~~possibly~~ optionally comprising one or more unsaturations in the form of (a) double bond(s), and being optionally substituted by one or more radicals, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are oxo, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl ~~and~~ or alkylcarbonyloxy;

- R^{15} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, carboxyl, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyloxy, heteroaryloxy, heterocyclyloxy, alkylthio, alkenylthio, alkynylthio, arylthio, cycloalkylthio, heteroarylthio, heterocyclylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^{14} and R^{15} ~~also possibly forming~~ optionally form, together with the carbon atom that bears them, a cycloalkyl radical or a heterocyclic radical;
- R^{16} and R^{17}, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, an alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or cycloalkyl radical ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical; or alternatively
R^{16} and R^{17} form, together with the carbon atom that bears them, a cycloalkyl radical or a heterocyclic radical; and
- R^{11} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, aryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkyl or cycloalkylalkyl radical, ~~and any~~ or a protecting group for an amine function;
- with the restriction that when R^3, R^2 and R^{14} each represent hydrogen, then R^{15} is other than an alkyl radical, optionally substituted by aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;
~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a;
~~and the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

7. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to Claim 6, ~~in which the compound belongs to the family (Ib) of the general formula (I) in which:~~ wherein

- W represents a divalent radical ~~chosen from the radicals:~~



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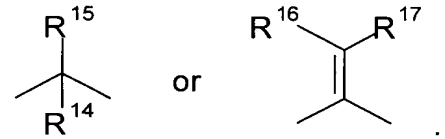


;

- R^1 represents a phenyl radical, optionally substituted by 1, 2 or 3 ~~groups chosen from~~ cyano, nitro, phenyl, benzyl, alkyl, alkenyl containing ~~from~~ 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkynyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, thiol $-SR^{13'}$, $-S(O)R^{13'}$ ~~and~~ or $-S(O_2)R^{13'}$, ~~and~~ or a halogen atom;
- R^2 is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, in particular benzyl, alkenyl containing ~~from~~ 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, alkylthio ~~and~~ or phenyl;
- R^3 is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, in particular benzyl, alkenyl containing ~~from~~ 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, alkylthio ~~and~~ or phenyl;
- R^2 and R^3 together ~~also possibly forming a group~~ optionally form $=CR^{16}R^{17}$;
- R^4 is ~~chosen from~~ hydroxyl, optionally substituted alkoxy, ~~in particular~~ benzyloxy, alkenyloxy containing ~~from~~ 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkynyloxy containing ~~from~~ 2 to 4 carbon atoms, phenoxy, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ ~~and~~ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$;
- R^{12} and $R^{12'}$, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl radical, ~~in particular~~ benzyl, alkenyl containing ~~from~~ 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkynyl containing ~~from~~ 2 to 4 carbon atoms, ~~and~~ or phenyl;
- R^{13} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, an optionally substituted alkyl radical, ~~in particular~~ benzyl, alkenyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkynyl containing ~~from~~ 2 to 4 carbon atoms, ~~and~~ or phenyl;
- $R^{13'}$ is ~~chosen from~~ an optionally substituted alkyl radical, ~~in particular~~ benzyl,

alkenyl containing ~~from~~ 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkynyl containing ~~from~~ 2 to 4 carbon atoms, phenyl ~~and~~ or -N($R^{12}R^{12'}$);

- R^{14} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, ~~in particular~~ benzyl, alkenyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, alkylthio ~~and~~ or phenyl;

R^{14} ~~may also form~~ optionally forms a bond with R^2, thus forming a double bond between the carbon atoms respectively bearing the substituents R^{14} and R^2;

- R^{15} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, ~~in particular~~ benzyl, alkenyl containing ~~from~~ 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, alkylthio ~~and~~ or phenyl;
- R^{16} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, hydroxyl, thiol, optionally substituted alkyl, ~~in particular~~ benzyl, alkenyl containing from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, alkoxy, alkylthio ~~and~~ or phenyl; and
- R^{17} represents a hydrogen atom;

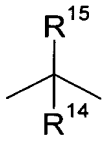
with the restriction that when R^3, R^2 and R^{14} each represent hydrogen, then R^{15} is other than an alkyl radical, optionally substituted by aryl, heteroaryl, cycloalkyl ~~and~~ or a heterocyclic radical;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; ~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

8. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to ~~Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from the family (Ic) of the general formula (I), in which:~~ Claim 4, wherein

- W represents the divalent radical~~:~~



;

- R^1 represents a ~~radical chosen from~~ linear or branched alkyl containing ~~from~~ 1 to 14 carbon atoms ~~and~~ or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl,

cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical ~~and~~ or a heteroaryl radical;

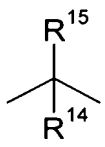
- R^2 represents hydrogen;
- R^3 represents hydrogen;
- R^4 is ~~chosen from~~ hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ ~~and~~ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$;
- R^{12} and $R^{12'}$, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively R^{12} and $R^{12'}$ may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ nitrogen, oxygen ~~and~~ or sulfur, ~~the~~ said heterocyclic radical ~~also~~ optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more ~~chemical~~ groups, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical ~~and~~ or trifluoromethyl;
- R^{13} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$ radical;
- R^{14} represents hydrogen;
- R^{15} represents hydrogen;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a ~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

9. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to ~~Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from the family (Id) of the general formula (I), in which:~~ Claim 4, wherein

- W represents the divalent radical~~:~~



;

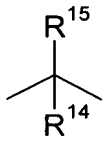
- R^1 represents a ~~radical chosen from~~ linear or branched alkyl containing ~~from~~ 1 to 14 carbon atoms ~~and~~ or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical ~~and~~ or a heteroaryl radical;
- R^2 represents hydrogen;
- R^3 represents hydrogen;
- R^4 is ~~chosen from~~ hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ ~~and~~ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$;
- R^{12} and $R^{12'}$, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively R^{12} and $R^{12'}$ may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ nitrogen, oxygen ~~and~~ or sulfur, ~~the~~ said heterocyclic radical ~~also~~ optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more ~~chemical~~ groups, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical ~~and~~ or trifluoromethyl;
- R^{13} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$ radical;
- R^{14} represents hydrogen; and
- R^{15} is ~~chosen from~~ hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyloxy, heteroaryloxy ~~and~~ or heterocyclyloxy;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; ~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

10. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to ~~Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from the family (Ie) of the general formula (I), in which:~~ Claim 4, wherein

- W represents the divalent radical~~:~~



;

- R^1 represents a ~~radical chosen from~~ linear or branched alkyl containing ~~from~~ 1 to 14 carbon atoms ~~and~~ or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical ~~and~~ or a heteroaryl radical;
- R^2 and R^{14} together form a bond, thus forming a double bond between the carbon atoms respectively bearing R^2 and R^{14};
- R^3 represents hydrogen;
- R^4 is ~~chosen from~~ hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ ~~and~~ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$;
- R^{12} and $R^{12'}$, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively R^{12} and $R^{12'}$ may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ nitrogen, oxygen ~~and~~ or sulfur, ~~the~~ said heterocyclic radical ~~also~~ optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more ~~chemical~~ groups, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical ~~and~~ or trifluoromethyl;
- R^{13} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$ radical; and
- R^{15} represents hydrogen;

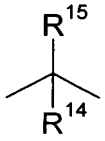
~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; ~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

11. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to ~~Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from the family (If) of the general formula (I), in which:~~ Claim 4,

wherein

- W represents the divalent radical~~:~~



;

- R^1 represents a ~~radical chosen from~~ linear or branched alkyl containing ~~from~~ 1 to 14 carbon atoms ~~and~~ or an optionally substituted, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, a heterocyclic radical, an aryl radical ~~and~~ or a heteroaryl radical;
- R^2 and R^{14} together form a bond, thus forming a double bond between the carbon atoms respectively bearing R^2 and R^{14};
- R^3 represents hydrogen;
- R^4 is ~~chosen from~~ hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ ~~and~~ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$;
- R^{12} and $R^{12'}$, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively R^{12} and $R^{12'}$ may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ nitrogen, oxygen ~~and~~ or sulfur, ~~the~~ said heterocyclic radical ~~also~~ optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more ~~chemical~~ groups, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical ~~and~~ or trifluoromethyl;
- R^{13} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$ radical; and
- R^{15} is ~~chosen from~~ hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, cycloalkyloxy, heteroaryloxy ~~and~~ or heterocyclyloxy;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; ~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

12. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to Claim 1, ~~in which the compound is chosen from the family (Ig) of the general formula (I), in which the compound is chosen from:~~ wherein one of the following compounds are administered

- 4-(4'-methylcyclohexyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-methoxy-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-3-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-3-phenyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-3-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-methyl-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-chloro-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-chloro-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-fluoro-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-fluoro-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-thiomethyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-methylidene-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-phenyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 3-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 3-phenyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 3-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- methyl (*R,S*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoate;
- methyl (*R,S*)-2-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoate;
- 4-(3'-fluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 4-(3'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 4-(3'-nitrophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 4-(3'-fluoro-4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 2-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 3-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 3-phenyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 3-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;

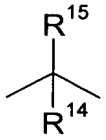
- 2,3-dimethyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-4-(3'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-4-(3'-fluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid; ~~and~~ or
- 2-hydroxy-4-(3'-chloro-4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; ~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

13. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to ~~Claim 1, in which the compound is chosen from the family (Ih) of the general formula (I), in which:~~ Claim 4, wherein

- W represents the divalent radical:



;

- ~~R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^{12}, $R^{12'}$, R^{13} and R^{14} are as defined above; and~~
- R^{15} is ~~chosen from~~ a thiol, alkylthio, alkenylthio, alkynylthio, arylthio, cycloalkylthio, heteroarylthio or heterocyclylthio radical;

with the restriction that when R^2, R^3 and R^{14} each represent hydrogen, then R^{15} cannot represent a thiol or alkylthio radical;

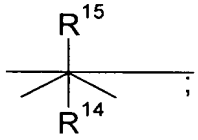
~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; ~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

14. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to Claim 13, wherein ~~in which the~~

~~compound is chosen from the family (Ii) of the general formula (I), in which:~~

- ~~W represents the divalent radical:~~

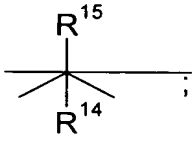


- R^1 represents an aryl radical;
- R^2 represent hydrogen, or forms a bond with R^{14};
- R^3 represents hydrogen;
- R^4 is ~~chosen from~~ hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkenyloxy, alkynyloxy, aryloxy, heteroaryloxy, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ ~~and~~ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$;
- R^{12} and $R^{12'}$, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkylcarbonyl, aryl or heteroaryl radical; or alternatively R^{12} and $R^{12'}$ may form, together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached, a monocyclic or bicyclic heterocyclic group containing a total of 5 to 10 atoms, among which 1, 2, 3 or 4 are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ nitrogen, oxygen ~~and~~ or sulfur, ~~the~~ said heterocyclic radical ~~also~~ optionally comprising 1, 2, 3 or 4 double bonds and optionally being substituted by one or more ~~chemical~~ groups, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are hydroxyl, halogen atom, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, alkylthio, aryl, heteroaryl, heterocyclic radical ~~and~~ or trifluoromethyl;
- R^{13} is ~~chosen from~~ hydrogen ~~and~~ or an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, $-N(R^{12}R^{12'})$ or $-N(R^{12})OR^{13}$ radical;
- R^{14} represents hydrogen, or forms a bond with R^2; and
- R^{15} represents an arylthio radical;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;
~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; ~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

15. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to Claim 14, wherein ~~in which the compound is chosen from the family (Ij) of the general formula (I), in which:~~

- ~~W represents the divalent radical:~~



- R^1 represents a phenyl radical;
- R^2 represents hydrogen;
- ~~R^3 represents hydrogen;~~
- R^4 is ~~chosen from~~ hydroxyl ~~and~~ or an alkoxy radical;
- R^{14} represents hydrogen; and
- R^{15} represents a phenylthio radical;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a;

~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

16. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to ~~Claim 13, in which the compound is chosen from:~~ Claim 1, wherein one of the following compounds are administered

- 2-benzylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-methylphenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-chlorophenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-fluorophenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-methoxyphenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-phenylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-carboxymethylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-cyclohexylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(2'-naphthylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- ethyl 2-phenylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- ethyl 2-(4'-fluorophenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- ethyl 2-(4'-chlorophenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;

- ethyl 2-(4'-methylphenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- ethyl 2-(4'-methoxyphenylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- ethyl 2-(2'-naphthylthio)-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- ethyl 2-cyclohexylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- ethyl 2-benzylthio-4-phenyl-4-oxobutanoate;
- 2-phenylthio-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-fluorophenylthio)-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-chlorophenylthio)-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-methylphenylthio)-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-methoxyphenylthio)-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(2'-naphthylthio)-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-cyclohexylthio-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-benzylthio-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-phenylthio-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-fluorophenylthio)-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-methylphenylthio)-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-(4'-methoxyphenylthio)-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid; or
- 2-(2'-naphthylthio)-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a;

~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

17. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to Claim 1, ~~in which the compound is chosen from:~~ wherein one of the following compounds are administered

- 4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- methyl 4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoate;
- (*R,S*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;

- (*R,S*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3'-fluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*R,S*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3'-nitrophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*R,S*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*S*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*R*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- methyl (*R,S*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoate;
- (*R,S*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*R,S*)-2-methoxy-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*R,S*)-2-methoxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*R,S*)-2-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*R,S*)-3-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- 2-hydroxy-3-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*R,S*)-2-methyl-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*R,S*)-2-chloro-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*R,S*)-2-methylidene-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*R,S*)-3-phenyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- methyl (*R,S*)-2-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoate;
- (*R,S*)-2-phenyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*R,S*)-2-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxobutanoic acid;
- (*E*)-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (*E*)-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (*E*)-4-(3'-fluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (*E*)-4-(3'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (*E*)-4-(3'-nitrophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (*E*)-2-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 3-methyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- 3-benzyl-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (*E*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (*E*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3'-fluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (*E*)-2-hydroxy-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (*E*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- (*E*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-difluorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoic acid;
- methyl (*E*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoate; ~~and~~ or

- ethyl (*E*)-2-hydroxy-4-(3',4'-dichlorophenyl)-4-oxo-2-butenoate;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a;

~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

18. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to Claim 1, ~~in which the~~ wherein a compound ~~belongs to the general~~ of formula (II) is administered.

19. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to Claim 18, wherein ~~Claim 3, in which the compound belongs to the family (IIa) of the general formula (II) in which:~~

- ~~R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8 are as defined above;~~
- R^9 represents hydrogen; and
- R^{10} is ~~chosen from~~ a phenyl radical, optionally substituted in position 3 and/or 4 with an alkyl or alkoxy radical, ~~preferably~~ or with methyl or methoxy, ~~and~~ or a naphthyl radical;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; ~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

20. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to ~~Claim 3, in which the compound belongs to the family (IIb) of the general formula (II) in which:~~ Claim 18, wherein

- R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8, which may be identical or different, are ~~chosen~~, independently of each other, ~~from~~ hydrogen, a halogen atom, a nitro radical ~~and~~ or a trifluoromethyl radical;

the radicals R^6 and R^7 ~~also possibly forming~~ optionally form, together with the carbon

atoms to which they are attached, a benzene ring, optionally substituted by one or more groups, which may be identical or different, ~~chosen from~~ and are a halogen atom ~~and~~ or a trifluoromethyl, nitro or alkoxy radical; and

~~• R^9 and R^{10} are as defined above;~~

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a;

~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~ prodrug thereof.

21. (Currently Amended) ~~Use~~ A method according to Claim 1, ~~in which the compound is chosen from the list consisting of:~~ wherein one of the following compounds are administered

- 4-methoxy-N-(4-naphthalen-2-ylthiazol-2-yl)benzenesulfonamide;
- 4-amino-N-[4-(3-nitrophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
- 4-methyl-N-[4-(3-nitrophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
- 3,4-dimethoxy-N-[4-(3-nitrophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
- 4-methoxy-N-[4-(3-nitrophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
- 2-naphthalenesulfonic acid [4-(3-nitrophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
- N-[4-(2-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide;
- N-[4-(3-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide;
- 4-methyl-N-[4-(4-nitrophenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide;
- 4-amino-N-[4-(2-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfonamide; ~~and~~ or
- 3,4-dimethoxy-N-[4-(2-fluoro-5-trifluoromethylphenyl)thiazol-2-yl]benzenesulfenamide;

~~and also the possible~~ or a geometrical ~~and/or~~ or optical ~~isomers~~ isomer thereof, ~~and the possible~~ a tautomeric ~~forms~~ form thereof;

~~the solvates and hydrates of these compounds~~ or a solvate, or hydrate thereof, or a; ~~and also the possible salts~~ salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base, or ~~alternatively the~~ a pharmaceutically acceptable ~~prodrugs of these compounds~~

prodrug thereof.

22. (Cancelled)

23. (Cancelled)

24. (Cancelled)

25. (Cancelled)

26. (Cancelled)

27. (Currently Amended) ~~Use of a compound as defined in~~ A method according to Claim 1, ~~for the preparation of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment of diabetes and its complications, by reducing~~ wherein the risk of hypoglycaemia is reduced.

28. (Currently Amended) ~~Process for manufacturing a medicament for the treatment and/or prevention of diabetes, in particular~~ A method according to Claim 1,wherein non-insulin-dependent diabetes ~~and its complications, in which at least one compound of the formula (I) or (II) as defined in Claim 1 is subjected to an *in vitro* test of inhibition of kynurenine 3-hydroxylase, and the molecules responding positively to the said tests are then conditioned in the form of a pharmaceutical composition, optionally with addition of a pharmaceutically acceptable filler or vehicle~~ or a complication, thereof is treated.

29. (Cancelled)

30. (New) A method according to claim 3, wherein the compound administered is capable of the inhibition of kynurenine 3-hydroxylase.

31. (New) A method according to claim 3, wherein the compound administered is capable of the inhibition of kynurenine 3-hydroxylase in an *in vitro* test.

32. (New) A method according to claim 1, wherein diabetes or a complication thereof is treated.

33. (New) A method according to claim 3, wherein diabetes or a complication thereof is treated.